JE MAINTIENDRAI

DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XIII. DONDERDAG den 31sten MAART, 1825. N. 13

Gedrukt en Donderdag's avonds uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden. door De Weduwe WM. LEF.

DE Schoutbÿnacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut ! doen te weten :

In aanmerking genomen zÿnde : dat, alhoewel de bepaling der leges welke de Magazÿn-meester der Artillerie thans geniet voor de administratie van buskruid aan partikulieren toebehoorende ,volgens zÿne eigene opgave geschied was, het echter genoegzaam gebleken is dat die opgave verkeerdelÿk en tot zÿn eigen nadeel was gedaan, en dat voorheen de gene dewelke met de bedoelde administratie be la-t was grootere belooning heeft genoten dan die welke bÿ het bestaande reglement van emolumenten en legessen daarvoor aan den voormelden Magazÿnmeester is toegekend geworden, in voege dat de gemelde ambtenaar in het voeren van die administratie schade lydt, hetwelk niet behoort plaats te hebben.

Is goedgevonden en besloten : het emolument hetwelk bÿ het voorzeide reglement van legessen aan den Magazÿnmeester der Artillerie in deze kolonie is toegekend geworden voor het bewaren, keeren, lochten, afleveren en alle transport kosten, van buskruid aan partikulieren toebehoorende te verdubbelen en hetzelve aldus bÿ deze te stellen op *zes* realen voor elk honderd pond en drie pezos voor een boco ; zullende voor vaten of fusten van minder of meerder gewigt naar evenredigheid worden betaald.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam, op Curaçao den 15den Maart 1825, het twaalfde Jaar van Zÿner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd,

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad op Curaçao, den 19den der gemelde maand.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der Order van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbÿnacht in dienst van Zÿne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen, salut ! doen te weten :

Nademaal Zÿne Excellentie de Gouverneur van de eilanden St. Thomas en St. John aan ons toegezonden heeft eene publicatie van hoogdenzelven, gedagteekend den 3den Maart 1825, inhoudende de namen van personen die meer of min aan rooverÿ schuldig bevonden zÿn, tot inwinning van berigten dewelke ter ontdekking en opvatting van dezelve mogen strekken.

Zoo wordt de gemelde publicatie, dewelke hiernevens zal worden aangeplakt ter plaatse daar het behoort, en in de Nederduitsche taal aldus luidt te weten :

BEKENDMAKING.

Het Gouvernement maakt hierbÿ aan het publiek bekend dat de natenoemene personen, dewelke zich thans op dit eiland niet ophouden, meer of min schuldig bevonden zÿn aan rooverÿ, welke het onderwerp is van onderzoek en regtspraak eener Commissie daartoe alhier benoemd.

NAMELYK :

1. Mc. LEAN.

Blank, wordt gezegd van de Engelsche natie te zÿn en is te St. Bartholomeus wegens rooverÿ tot de galg gecondemneerd, maar slechts gegeeseld

2. ISERON.

Sambo van St. Domingo, kort en dik van ligchaam.

3. COMPERE.

Neger van hetzelfde eiland, lang van gestalte. Men zegt dat deze twee misdadigers zich te St. Domingo bevinden, en is Z. M. Korvet Nayaden naar Port au Prince vertrokken om dezelve op te eischen.

4. JACOB RANDALS.

alias

CORNELIUS SUTTEN.

Mulat, Noord Amerikaan, lang en dik van gestalte, blind aan een oog hetwelk hol is.

5. EMIL.

Neger van St. Domingo, van een sterk gestel, doch ziet er ongesteld uit.

6. FOREE.

Neger, wordt gehouden een Franschman te zÿn, lang en sterk van gestel.

7. ALBAN.

alias

HEEKERY FACE.

Neger, wordt voor een Noord Amerikaan gehouden en is van een sterk ligchaams gestel.

8. JAMES alias JIM.

Een lang blanke man, waarschÿnelÿk Noord Amerikaan.

9. EEN JONG FRANSCHE NEGER·

Met een gezwollen voet wiens naam onbekend is.

Alle deze misdadigers zÿn Jongelieden tusschen 25 á 30 jaren oud.

De genen die zoodanige informatie kunnen geven welke strekken moge ter ontdekking en opvatting van dezelve, zullen daaraan geevenredigde belooning genieten.

Gouvernement van St. Thomas en St. John. St. Thomas den 3den Maart 1825.

(w. g.) P. v. SCHOLTEN.

Hierbÿ aan het publiek mede gedeeld tot zoodanig einde als daarin is uitgedrukt.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 21sten Maart 1825, het twaalfde jaar Zÿner Majesteits regering.

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van Zÿne Excellentie,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad dato utsupra.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.

MENGELINGEN.

Vervolg van No. 10.

Sedert de vreede in 1713 tot het noodlottige jaar 1795 is de kolonie Curaçao bestendig in bloei en welvaren toegenomen ; de ruime en schoone haven in de nabyheid der vaste kust welke zoo weinig goede havens heeft in evenredigheid harer uitgebreidheid ; de veiligheid voor stormen en orkanen die op de Antillische Eilanden zulke verwoestingen aanrigten, de zekerheid voor brand die zoo menigmaal St. Thomas en andere naburige plaatsen geteisterd heeft en verder de gezondheid der lucht en hier door de zeldzaamheid der verschyning eener epidemische ziekte welke in de vochtige en moerassige oorden der West Indien zoo menig vreemdeling in het graf sleept, waren de oorzaak dat Curaçao als de stapelplaats der koopwaren in de West Indien werd aangemerkt ; zie hier wat de Abt Raynal in zyne wysgerige en staatkundige geschiedenis der Indien van deze kolonie zegt : " Curaçao is een groot pakhuis waar de Spanjaarden hun goud, zilver, banille, kakao, cocheuille, kina, huiden en muilezels verruilen tegen lynwaden, zyden stoffen, Indische stoffen, speceryen, kanten, linten, kwikzilver, yzeren en stalen gereedschappen enz. Het is de spyskamer van de zuidelyke kust van St. Domingo en de Fransche vaartuigen van dit eiland zoowel als van de eilanden boven den wind zeilen in menigte naar Curaçao, wyl zy daar alles in overvloed vinden tot het toerusten hunner schepen ; en ingeval van oorlog tusschen Frankryk en Engeland gaan byna alle voortbrengselen van de zuidelyke kust van St. Domingo over Curaçao naar Europa."

Eene andere bron van welvaart voor die kolonie was dat in de orkaansmaanden, eenige menigte vreemde vaartuigen alhier vertimmerd werden waartoe behalve de veiligheid der haven ook de goedkoopste der scheepsmaterialen en de geschikheid der werklieden het hunne toebragten ; en men rekende dat hierdoor als mede door de vertering van het scheepsvolk jaarlyks het eene jaar door het andere gerekend een halve millioen pesos in omloop werden gebragt.

Het toppunt van bloei bereikte deze kolonie in het tydstip des Amerikaanschen oorlogs van het jaar 1775 tot 1783. als wanneer de pakhuizen zoodanig met produkten gevuld waren dat somtyds eene groote hoeveelheids bruine suiker onder de gaanderyen of in de koeralen moest blyven ;en ofschoon de vaartuigen welke toenmaals uit het moederland aankwamen meer geleken door hunne kolossale groote naar houthaalders die op de Oost Zee varen dan naar West Indien vaarders, zoo konden deze op dit tydstip zeldzaam de vereischte hoeveelheid drooge goederen aanvoeren en eene sterke vermindering in de opgehoopte produkten aanbrengen. Zoo gebeurde het in het jaar 1783, dat een konvooi van meer dan 50 vaartuigen tegelyk van hier naar het moederland zeilde.

Dit tydstip mag wel de gouden eeuw voor Curaçao genoemd worden en de aardrykbeschryvers van dien tyd zeiden met regt : " Curaçao is een klein paradys van aardschen overvloed."

Het was door deze welvaart dat het onaanzienelyke eiland met zoo vele groote en schoone huizen pronkt, ja dat er zelfs fraaye woningen zyn gesticht op zeer dorre en onvruchtbare plaatsen ; doch dit is de eenigste vrucht die het tegenwoordige geslacht inoogst van den bloei hunner voorouders ; de meeste Europeanen welke hier behoeftig waren aangekomen, vertrokken van hier na dat zy hun fortuin gemaakt hadden; dit had ook plaats met vele ingezetenen ; de rykdommen bleven dus niet in de kolonie maar werden naar Europa gevoerd ; niet zeldzaam was het voorbeeld dat een eertyds behoeftig persoon met een fortuin van omstreeks een millioen gulden van hier naar Europa terug vertrok.

Ook zochten de meeste gouverneurs ter dier tyd meerder om zich by de direkteurs der West Indische kompagnie bemind te maken dan om het duurzaam heil der kolonie te behartigen ; er werden jaarlyksch groote sommen naar gezegde bewindhebbers gezonden en aan de inwendige verbetering en verfraaying der kolonie werd weinig gedacht.

Toen dan in 1795 de Fransche troepen de bevrorene rivieren overtrokken en Nederland in bezit namen, vielen de Engelschen zonder vooruitgaande oorlogsverklaring alle Hollandsche vaartuigen aan, die zich op zee bevonden : eenige ryk geladene koopvaardyschepen van Curaçao naar het moederland terugkeerende werden insgelyks genomen ; toen nam de handel met het moederland een einde : sedert 1795 tot de vreede van Amiens in 1802 is er geen vaartuig uit Holland alhier gearriveerd ; zelfs was de korrespondentie zeer moeijelyk. Er waren nog voor een jaar drooge goederen in de pakhuizen waarmede de handel werd voortgezet, welke vervolgens ophield.

De handel ging toen meestal tot St. Thomas over en de ondergang van Curaçao was de opkomst dier plaats; de groote bevolking die Curaçao in bloeijende tyden gevoed had, kon thans niet langer hun bestaan aldaar vinden ; een groot getal inboorlingen verspreidden zich over de naburige kolonien ; van hier dat eenige straten en wyken in die plaatsen den naam van Curaçao ontvangen hebben, bvb. de Curaçaosche Street te St. Thomas ; een dorpje genaamd Klein Curaçao te Coro en thans ook heeft een wyk van Puerto Cabello den naam van Klein Curaçao bekomen, zynde dezelve geheel door inboorlingen dezes eilands bewoond.

Maart 18, 1825.

FOR NEW YORK,

THE COPPERED SHIP



DOUGLASS,

J. BROWN, Master.

Will sail with dispatch. For a few Tons Freight or Passage, apply at the Counting House of

JOSEPH FOULKE.

NB. The public is hereby cautioned against trusting the crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master or Consignee.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 31sten Maart 1825.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gekualificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden 24 oncen voor een Reaal; kunnende de Fransche Broden een once minder wegen.

Op pœne als by publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

WM. HK. GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

March 18, 1825.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned intends to leave this island shortly for the benefit of his health, and leaves his business entrusted to the management of his attorney Mr. David Cardoze.

D. M. MONSANTO.

BEKENDMAKING.

HET Soupé en Bal hetwelke zal gegeven worden by den Heer Russel, zal plaats hebben op Woensdag avond den 13den April aanstaande op het City Hotel. De Inteekenaars worden hierby verwittigd, dat hun Biljet van Admissie zal toegezonden worden des Maandags ofDingsdag den 11 en 12. De Inteekenaars die in het land wonen, worden verzocht voor hun Biljet op het City Hotel te zenden; als mede zy die genegen mogten zyn, als nog in te teekenen, kunnen aldaar Biljet bekomen van heden af tot den 13den des namiddag ten 4 ure.

NB De Heer Russel geeft hierby zyne ongerustheid te kennen, dat schoon by bewust is dat, zyne wynen en dranken &c. als naar gewoonte van de beste soort zullen zyn, hy steeds bevreesd is, dat door de heerschende droogte, er eenige weinige vruchten van het jaargety zullen ontbreken, welke hy gaarne gewenscht had te verschaffen; hy zal echter alles bewerkstelligen om het onthaal aangenaam en vermakkelyk te maken.

Curaçao den 31sten Maart 1825.

A CARD.

THE Ball and Supper, by Mr. Rossel, will take place at the City Hotel on Wednesday evening the 13th April. The Subscribers are, therefore, respectfully informed that their Tickets of Admission will be sent them either on Monday or Tuesday the 11th and 12th. Those of the Subscribers living in the country, are requested to send for their Tickets, and other persons of respectability, disirous of subscribing, *may*, by calling at the bar of the Hotel, see the names of the Company and obtain Tickets at any time between this and 4 o'clock *p. m.* on the 13th April.

NB, Mr. R. is desirous of saying—that altho' he knows his wines and liquors, &c. will be, as usual, of superior quality, still, owing to prevalent causes, he feels a little afraid, that some few "nick nocks" of the season, which, he would wish to provide, may not be attainable. He, however, pledges himself that, on his part no exertion will be wanting to render the evening's entertainment agreeable and pleasant.

Curaçao March 31, 1825.

TE KOOP

Op het Drukkery Kantoor.

Almanak voor dit Jaar, Schagten, Rood en Zwart Lak en Ouwels.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen ingen uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—MAART.

28.	golet	Amelia, Henriquez,	Aruba
	brik	Independence, Bartlett,	New York
29	schip	Charleston, Hitchcock,	dito
	brik	Anna Celestina, Blanc,	Pto. Cabello
	golet	Eliza, Sibelly,	St. Thomas

UITGEKLAARD—MAART.

26.	bark	James, Rogers,	Maracaybo
	golet	Geertruida, Levy,	Puerto Cabello
2[illegible].	——	Eliza Martin,	Rio de la Hacha
	——	Ov. van Scholten, Reed,	St. Thomas
3[illegible]	bark	Amable Soledad, Dominguez,	Coro
	golet	Columbus, Gardner,	Baltimore
	brik	Good Return, Bliss,	dito

Gedurende deze week, met de aankomst der vaartuigen uit Nieuw York, hebben wy Amerikaansche nieuwspapieren ontvangen loopende tot den [illegible] dezer; van dezelve hebben wy verscheidene uittreksels gemaakt, welke onze lezers [illegible] dit nummer zullen geplaatst vinden.

UIT AMERIKAANSCHE NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

Een brief van Matanzas van den 27sten Jan meldt het volgende: Het volk was in het algemeen zeer misnoegd over den staat der zaken onder het tegenwoordige gouvernement van Cuba. Men verzuimde alle publieke divertissementen en veel ongenoegen zyn veroorzaakt, door de zware geld boetens welke men opgelegd had en de gevangenemingen die plaats hadden.

Op den 4den dezer heeft men op de markt plaats te Havana, alle geschriften, kokaden, vlaggen &c. doen verbranden, welke afgenomen zyn van de personen, die voor eenige maanden geleden het tegenwoordige gouvernement hadden willen omverwerpen en een onafhankelyk gouvernement in het eiland Cuba daartestellen.

Een brief uit Havana van den 17den February beschryft de vexatien welke aan den handel der Vereenigde Staten gedaan worden. Elk vaartuig, die in de havens van Cuba mogt aankomen, het zy uit nood of anderzints heeft 2½ patienje per ton te betalen. Een geval had plaats met de brik Hector, bestemd van Mobile naar New York: De kapitein was genoodzaakt door stormwinden, binnen Havana te loopen, en niet toegelaten te vertrekken voor en aleer hy borgtogt gegeven had voor de betaling van deze onregtmatige belasting.

De werfgelden of tol welke alle schepen of andere vaartuigen moeten betalen is, per dag 1¼ patienje voor elk 100 ton; en de bepaalde uren om te ontladen zyn van zons opgang tot 10 ure des voormiddags; voor de in en uitklaring van een vaartuig van 250 ton 67 patienje, behalve ankergeld en emolumenten beloopende op 40 patienje.

Twee Spaansche fregatten, een korvet en vyf transport-schepen zyn, van Corunna te Havana aangekomen, welke 2000 man voor het garnisoen van die plaats uitgebragt hebben.

Sedert de aankomst van deze schepen heeft men eene belasting gelegd, van één real meer op elk vat meel, dan men gewoon is te betalen; en het voornemen van het gouvernement is om de geregtigheden op zuiker en koffy te vermeerderen.

Onlangs heeft een Spaansch koopvaardy vaartuig, de kapt. van de Colombiaansche schoener Clara, van 20 stukken geschut opgebragt,* Men zegt dat de kapt. van de schoener Clara, dat vaartuig voor een Engelsch oorlogs vaartuig aangezien had en aan boord gegaan was met zyne papieren, waar hy aangehouden werd. Het schip welke te Mobile is opgebragt, was bestemd van Havana naar Spanje en genomen door een Colombiaansche kruizer.

De laatste berigten uit Havana melden dat de Mexikanen, drie Amerikaansche vaartuigen genomen hebben en een vierde gezonken onder het geschut van het kasteel, om dat deze vaartuigen San Juan de Ulloa levensmiddelen aangebragt hadden. Generaal Lemaur heeft zich dezer laatste daad gewroken en 48 uren lang op de stad Vera Cruz met zyne stukken gevuurd, waardoor omtrent 20 personen door kogels in Vera Cruz vermoord zyn.

Volgens berigten zullen groote veranderingen plaats hebben in het ministerie van Spanje.— Men zegt dat Ferdinand ten laatste heeft gehoor verleend aan het stelsel, welke op het vaste land heerscht en heeft toegestaan, om den Heer Zea Bermudez aan het hoofd van het gouvernement te plaatsen, waardoor men een wyzer en matiger regering voorspelt. De Fransche dagbladen geven een droevig verhaal de toestands van Madrid. Zy zeggen dat al de gewoone gevangen huizen zoo opgepropt zyn, dat er van wege het gouvernement orders zyn afgegeven, om eenige barrakken daartoe interigten, voor de ongelukkigen die der gevangenissen weerdig mogten geoordeeld worden.

De Constitutionnel van den 30sten January behelst eenen brief van Duitschland, welke meldt, dat aan het hof van Spanje gelukt was, den Paus te beletten, om den agent van Colombia naar Rome niet te erkennen: en men was van gevoelen, dat hy naar zyn land zal terug keeren, zonder het oogmerk zyner zending te bereiken.

Een uittreksel van een' brief uit Parys, gedagteekend 4den Feb. meldt, dat de declaratie van het Britsche gouvernement, nopens de onafhankelyk erkenning der Zoid Amerikaansche staten zeer veel opziens verwekt had aan het hof van Madrid en al de plannen der ministers verydeld; zy zyn zeer bedacht voor de expeditie welke laatst gezeild is. De koning heeft zyn besluit te kennen gegeven, dat hy voortaan in geene diplomatieke betrekkingen wil staan, met die staten welke eenig traktaat van alliance zal sluiten met zyne oproerige kolonien en zal hem zelfs als vyanden behandelen.

De Fransche ministerielen dagbladen blyft hy voortduring het gedrag van Groot Brittannie te hekelen over de erkenning der onafhankelykheid van Zuid Amerika. Het gouvernementsnieuwspapier L'Etoile van den [illegible]sten January berigt als eene zaadzaak, dat Oostenryk, Rusland en Frankryk besloten hadden, de onafhankelykheid van Mexiko en Colombia niet te erkennen. De Raad van Madrid, dewelke by een vergaderd was, ten einde over dat oogmerk te beraadslagen, heeft tot geen besluit kunnen komen, door de verwarring, waarin zy gebragt zyn; zy hebben zich by de buitenlandsche ambassadeurs beklaagd over Engeland.

* De schoener Clara is een klein vaartuig gemonteerd met slechts een stuk geschut en 20 gewerren; voor eenige weken geleden heeft zy voor deze haven bygelegen.

Aanm.

Brieven uit Madrid van den 3den January melden dat de hertog van Frias is hersteld geworden in zyne waardigheid, en dat alle pogingen worden bewerkstelligd om eene lening te kontrakteren; en dat de tyding bevestigd wordt dat het huis van Tassin van Orleans aangenomen heeft 32 000 man Spaansche troepen te equiperen. Men verneemt dat de Fransche troepen nog korten tyd in Spanje zullen blyven.

Brieven uit Konstantinopelen van den 14den December berigten, dat er orders afgezonden zyn aan Ibrahim Pacha, om zyne afdeeling in Candia te vereenigen, en by de eerste gelegenheid eene landing op de Morea te wagen.

Niettegenstaande het winter saisoen, blyft de pest in verscheidende wyken van Konstantinopelen, hare verwoesting aanrigten. De gansche Persische Legatie is uitgestapt.

Men herhaalt weder, dat de Turken Moldavia ontruimd hebben, ten gevolge waarvan de nieuwe Russische ambassadeur vóór den Reis Effendi verschenen was en zyne geloofsbrieven overgeleverd had.

Men berekent het geheele getal Turksche gewapende vaartuigen genomen en vernield door de Grieken, in den laatsten veldtogt, waarin zeven zeegevechten plaats hadden, op 64, behalve die welke genomen zyn, in het laatste gevecht voor Candia. Het getal Turken die omgekomen en krygsgevangen gemaakt zyn, wordt geschat op 10 000

De Augsburgsche Gazette berigt dat voor eenigen tyd geleden de Groote Heer zich zeer bevreesd gesteld had. Hy wilde altyd zyne ministers by zich hebben, en zyne lyfwacht wordt verdubbeld als hy naar de Moskee gaat. Alle slaven of knechten, welke na 9 ure des avonds op straat gevonden worden, zullen 500 stokslagen krygen. Eene diplomatieke vergadering is gehouden, waarin de Reis Effendi kwaad gezinde uitdrukkingen gebezigd heeft tegen de kristelyke mogendheden.

Brieven uit Trieste melden dat het Turksche gouvernement drukbezig is, toebereidselen te maken, om eene landing te ondernemen op het eiland Candia. Een korps waarby vele Europische officieren zich bevinden is reeds georganiseerd; en verscheidene gewapende Grieksche vaartuigen kruizen vóór het eiland om de landing te beletten. Eene andere afdeeling onder het bevel van Odysseus is vertrokken naar het eiland van Negropont.

Uit een byzonderen brief van Cronstadt van den 10den January leest men, dat ten gevolge des neteligen toestands van de Ottomansche schatkist, er zoodanige zware belastingen gelegd zyn op de inwoners, dat eenige provintien byna naar woestynen gelyken, door de emigratien welke plaats hebben gehad, zoo dat het de vurige wensch is van het onderdrukte volk, dat de Grieken mogen zegepralen.

Men heeft berigten in Engeland ontvangen van Kaap Kust Kasteel, loopende tot den 1sten October. Naar luid van dezelven hebben de Ashanteenen geretireerd en het land verwoest, zoo dat vele der native bondgenooten van Engeland, tot de grootste nood en behoefte gebragt zyn.

Melville eiland ten noorden van Nieuw Holland is door het Britsche gouvernement gekoloniseerd geworden.

Het getal personen welke gedurende verle den jaar te Londen zyn teregtgesteld geworden, wordt begroot op slechts 11. Dit getal is het minste dat nog bekend is, in een zelfde tydperk. In het jaar 1820 hadden er 43 teregtstellingen plaats gehad. In de laatste zeven jaren bedraagt het geheele getal 176.

Men zegt dat de voortgang van den Engelschen oorlog in India zeer verhinderd wordt uithoofde van tweedragt welke onder de hooge gezaghebbenden van dat land heerscht. Men verwachtte eene verandering in de administratie.

De Colombianen maken vele pogingen ter begrooting van hunne zeemagt, ten einde hunne kusten te versterken, tegen alle aanvallen der Spanjaarden. Zy hebben thans in zee één 56tiger fregat, twee 44tiger één 38tiger, één van 23 stukken geschut, twee van 22, drie van 20, twee van 18, twee van 14 en een aantal schoeners, &c.; en wanneer men geloof wil slaan aan berigten, dan worden er verscheidene fregatten voor hun klaar gemaakt in de Vereenigde Staten; waarvan één in de haven van Nieuw York ligt.

Men zegt dat de koning van Napels is dood gevonden geworden in zyn bed. De koning Francis I. heeft doen afkondigen dat al de gezaghebbenden in het koningryk der beide Sicilien in de uitoefening van hunne respective functien zullen blyven.

Ferdinand IV. is geboren op den 12den January 1751 en stierf in zyn 74ste jaar. Francis I. is 47 jaren oud. Deze prins heeft een tweede huwelyk aangegaan met de zuster van zyne katolieke majesteit.

Twee wonderbare voortbrengsels der natuur worden thans ten toon gesteld te Straatsburg. Een, is een reusachtig kind van vier en een half jaar oud, dat eene hoogte heeft, van vier voeten en weegt 130 ponden. Het ander is 19 jaren oud en weegt meer dan 360lb.

VERSTEENDE STAD IN AFRIKA.

(Uit het Journal général des Pays Bas)

Omtrent het jaar 1747 deed Cassem-Aga, toen afgezant van Tripoli aan het Engelsche hof, het volgende verhaal van de aanwezigheid eener versteende stad, in de binnenlanden van Afrika. Dit verhaal herinnert ons de verwon-

ting, waarvan Gen. XIX. vers 26 gewag gemaakt wordt, en zal zeker voor sommige onzer lezers niet onbelangryk zyn. De echtheid der zaak zal mogelyk bevestigd worden door den uitslag der navorschingen van M. Ritchie, dien ondernemenden reiziger, die, eenigen tyd geleden, naar Tripoli vertrokken is, om de binnenlanden van dit werelddeel te bezigtigen.

Een myner vrienden my verzocht hebbende, om hem een afschrift te geven van hetgene ik wist wegens deze versteende stad, die, zeven tien dagen reizens met de Karavane, ten zuidoosten van Tripoli, en twee dagen ten zuiden van Ougnela gelegen is, meldde ik hem, wat ik van verschillende personen gehoord had, en wel voornamelyk van een geloofwaardig man, die deze streken bezocht had: dat het, namelyk, eene groote stad was, van eene ronde gedaante, met kleine en groote straten doorsneden, voorzien van winkels en van een fraai gebouwd kasteel; dat hy er verschillende soorten van boomen had opgemerkt, waarvan de meeste palmen olyfboomen waren, alle versteend, hebbende eene blaauwe- of liever loodkleur; dat hy ook menschelyke gedaanten gezien had, in de houding als of zy met hun beroep bezig waren, houdende sommige hunner koopgoederen, andere brood in de hand; ieder was als bezig; zelfs waren er vrouwen, die hare kinderen aan de borst hadden, en dit alles versteend; dat hy het kasteel inging, door drie verschillende deuren, hoewel er nog een aantal andere waren; dat hy aan deze deuren wachten vond, die pieken en werpspiesen in de hand hielden; dat hy, eindelyk, in deze bewonderenswaardige stad verschillende soorten van dieren opmerkte, als kameelen, ossen, paarden, ezels, schapen en vogels, alle versteend en van bovengemelde kleur.

R.

BEVALLEN—Op Zaturdag avond den 19den ll. van eene welgeschapene Dochter, de Echtgenoote van den Heer Cornelis Gorsira.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York, Feb. 18.

From India.—The captain of the British ship Jane, which arrived here yesterday, from Calcutta, states, that the Burmese war in India was believed to be nearly at an end. Information had reached Calcutta in the end of August, that every thing was quiet at Ragoon; that the inhabitants who had left the place were returning, and that they appeared disposed to submit to the government of the English. A second expedition had been sent from Bombay against the refractory Arabs near Camfida; they amounted to 3000 disciplined troops and were commanded by a Turk and two Englishmen.—The interior between Mocha and Senna continued in a state of blockade.

February 19.

Cuba.—A letter from Matanzas of the 27th ult. says that the people there were much dissatisfied with the state of things under the present government of Cuba. Public amusements were neglected, and much distress had been occasioned by the imposition of heavy fines, and by imprisonments. The Colombians had three vessels of war off Matanzas Bay, and kept a sharp look out after all Spanish vessels.

February 21.

From Pernambuco.—By an arrival at Philadelphia, information is received that the emperor Don Pedro had ordered a priest to be shot, and an officer living at Pernambuco, because they were opposed to his authority. All the prisoners that gen. Lima had sent to Rio de Janeiro, had returned in order to be executed at Pernambuco, the emperor being determined that that place where the rebellion broke out, should witness this additional proof of his firm resolve not to spare any of the malcontents who fell into his hand. There were 20 others previously in prison, who were expected to fall victims to the same tyranny.

Lima.—Advices are received at Baltimore from Guayaquil and Lima, that flour had risen there to $20 a barrel. It appears that Bolivar was not in the action which finally decided the fate of the Spanish army, having been prevented by sickness from taking the command. The fortress of Callao was taken possession of by the Patriots, on the 18th December, together with several valuable merchantmen, which were lying in the harbour.

A Spanish merchant vessel lately arrived at Havana, having in custody the capt. of the Colombian armed schr. Clara, of 20 guns. The capt. of the Clara supposing her to be an English man of war, boarded her with his papers, where he was detained. The prize ship carried in the Mobile, was from Havana bound to Spain, captured by a Colombian privateer.

February 23.

Havana.—The papers, cockades, colours, &c. taken from the persons who a few months ago attempted to establish an independent government in the Island of Cuba, were burnt in the market place of Havana, on the 4th inst.

Late accounts received at Havana, state that the Mexicans had taken three American vessels which were supplying St. Juan de Ulloa with provisions, and sunk a fourth under the guns of the Castle. Gen. Lemaur, to punish them for the latter, cannonaded Vera Cruz for 48 hours and silenced the Mexican batteries. About 20 persons were killed in Vera Cruz by the shot.

Spain.—An arrival at Boston from Gibraltar has brought papers of that place to the 30th December, by which it appears that Spain was in a most deplorable condition—those having the reins of government being divided among themselves, and the people every where shewing symptoms of revolt. The guerillas, as was anticipated, had availed themselves of the opportunity given by the return of part of the French army, to re-organize themselves, and the risings of the people of Arragon were so great that general Espagne, the commandant, had applied to the minister of war for more troops to restrain them. These indications of hostility to the violent measures pursued by Ferdinand, had not, however, induced him to change his policy; for, notwithstanding all that has been said about his opposition to the inquisition, it is stated to be placed beyond all doubt that that infernal tribunal was to be immediately restored by a decree which only waited the king's signature. The bishops, by this document, will each, in their character of inquisitors, have a junta, in their respective dioceses, composed of ecclesiastics noted for their devotedness to the cause of the throne, who will pronounce on the offences committed against religion. There will also be, in the capital, a central inquisitorial junta, at the head of which, it is said, will be the archbishops of Toledo and Santiago. The former will send to the latter an account of the trials before them, and the judgements pronounced by them, which will not be carried into execution until the supreme junta has expressed its approbation. It is also stated that all the ex political chiefs in the power of the government were to be brought to trial; or, in other words, to the scaffold. Every day some of the inhabitants of Madrid were arrested on charges of uttering seditious, cries and tried by courts martial. The prisons are represented to be full, notwithstanding these courts "pursue their labours with extraordinary activity." A great number of persons had been arrested at Vich, and there being no permanent commission, a court martial of royalist officers, few of whom could read, was formed. This court, without hearing the witnesses in defence, condemned all the prisoners to the gallies. An appeal from this decision, "which had plunged 200 of the principal families in Vich into mourning," had been forwarded to the captain general.

In the midst of these sanguinary proceedings, and the disputes of the ministers, the utmost embarrassment was occasioned by the want of money, and to relieve the treasury it was contemplated to sell part of the property belonging to this convents. The king and his family had arrived at Madrid, and another expedition was *talked* of for the purpose of proceeding against South America. A letter from Havana, dated the 2d inst. published in the Charleston papers, states, that the convoy with troops, which sailed from Ferrol on the 12th November, was to touch at the Canaries, and receive 1000 additional men, and then stop at Porto Rico, previous to going to Havana. The late successes of the Patriots in Peru will have sadly disconcerted the plans of Ferdinand for the subjugation of his former colonies.

March 4.

Spain and Portugal.—Considerable changes were expected to take place in the ministry of Spain. Ferdinand, it is said, having at length yielded to the system established on the continent, had consented to place M. Zea Bermudez at the head of the government. From this a more wise and moderate system was anticipated. The French journals give a lamentable picture of the state of Madrid. They say that all the ordinary prisons were so full, that the government had given orders to fit up a large square of barracks, for the unfortunates who were deemed worthy of incarceration.

Accounts from Lisbon to the 16th, speak of that place having been the focus of diplomatic intrigues, and state, as certain, that it had lately been the theatre of a kind of revolution, occasioned by the intrigues of the partisans of the queen, who oppose the government of John IV; and that, at the termination of the struggle, the king had convoked the Cortes.

Colocotroni is stated to have lost 300 men in his last considerable action with the troops of the Greek government. Most of Nikira's followers joined the latter, and Staico was taken and executed.

A vessel had arrived at Napoli di Romania, bringing three millions of piastres from the Philhellenic committée, and another with ammunition. The latter, however, it is said, did not unload, on account of the divisions existing among the commanders.

The Smyrnean says that two Americans had arrived at Napoli, but were so coolly received by Condurioti, the head of the executive, that they repented of their undertaking.

The cause assigned for the dissensions in Greece, is a demand by the government that the Arcadians should pay them four tenths of the produce of the lands they have taken from the Turks. A party was instantly formed, at the head of which Colocotroni immediately placed himself.

It is reported that the Cassiotes are to be placed in the island of Naxis, near the Salt Pits.

Ibrahim Pacha has encamped at Suda, and has sent his ships to Rhodes to bring over the remainder of his troops.

Christenings and burials in London.—During the year ending 14th December, 1824, the total number of christenings in the whole parishes, within and without the walls, and in Westminster, was 25 758; the total number of burials was 20,297; being a decrease of the burials, on those of the former year, of 350. The mortality has been—of those under two years of age, 6,476; between two and five, 2,104; between five, and twenty, about 770 of an average; from twenty up to seventy, from 1,300 to 1,750; ninety to a hundred, 84; one hundred and three 1; one hundred and seven 1.

We learn from Brussells, that the police officers presented themselves on the 6th and 7th inst. at all the booksellers' shops and printing offices of that city, to seize a pamphlet entitled 'Napoleon chassé du Paradis par Saint Roch.' It will be recollected that Bonaparte struck St. Roch's name out of the calender to make room for St. Napoleon.

The Augsburgh Gazette announces that, for some time, the Grand Seignior has betrayed considerable apprehension. He wishes to have his ministers constantly with him, and his guard is doubled when he goes to the Mosque. Every slave, or man of a servile rank, who is found in the streets after 9 o'clock at night will henceforward receive 500 lashes of the bastinado. A diplomatic conference is said to have taken place, in which the Reis Effendi expressed malevolent intentions towards the Christian powers.

Two prodigies are now exhibiting at Strasbourg. One is a gigantic child four years and a half old, who is four feet high, and weighs 130 lbs. The other is 16 years old, who weighs more than 300 lbs.

A short time ago a young women named Dorothea Geigher, was buried with military honours at Madgebourg. She was only 18 years old, and had made the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. The attestation which was given to her by her colonel, and the other officers, set forth that this heroine, who had been engaged in more than 40 battles, was equally virtuous and intrepid.

Letters from Trieste state that the Turkish government is actively engaged in making preparations for a descent upon the isle of Candia. A corps, including several European officers, is already organized, and several Greek armed vessels are cruising off the island, to protect the disembarkation. Another division, under the command of Odysseus, is bound to the isle of Negropont.

A private letter of the 10th ult. from Cronstadt states, that, in consequence of the exhaustion of the Ottoman treasury, such heavy taxes have been imposed on the inhabitants that some provinces of the empire are left nearly desert by the emigration, and the most ardent wish of the hearts of the oppressed people is that the Greeks may be successful.

Paris, Jan. 22.—The number of births in Paris—which in 1820 was 24,858; in 1821, 25,156; in 1822, 26 880—in the year 1823 amounted to 27,070; but the deaths—which in 1820 amounted only to 22,464; in 1821, to 22,917; in 1822, to 23,882—were in 1823, 24,500. The consequent increase of which amounts to 2393 in 1820; 2339 in 1821; 3598 in 1822; and 2570 in 1823; making a total increase of population during the four years of 10,801 individuals.—The number of natural children in 1820 was 8870; in 1821, 9176; in 1822, 2751; and in 1823, 9806. The proportion of the latter year being rather less than 3 8ths or rather a third of the total of births. There are generally more boys than girls born: the difference in 1820 was 448, in 1821, 564; in 1822 it was reduced to 264: and in 1823 was 431. The number of deaths in 1823 were as follows:—15,273 at their residences, &c.; 8227 in the hospitals, 661 military; 72 in prison; and 257 deposited at the *Morgue*. There were also 1509 still born in 1823, of which 847 were boys. There has been also a tremendous increase in deaths occasioned by the small-pox; in 1820 they were only 105; in 1821, 272; in 1822, the enormous number of 1084; and in 1823, only 649, of which 365 were boys. In 1823 there were 6280 marriages between bachelors and spinsters; 332 between bachelors and widows; 600 between widowers and spinsters; and 212 between widows and widowers, making a total of 7504. There were consumed in the same year 915 958 hectolitres of wine; 51.416 of brandy; 11 465 of cider and perry; 16 860 of vinegar; 150,069 of beer—being 77.415 hectrolitres of wine, and 8652 of brandy, more than were drunk in 1822; but there was a diminution in the consumption of beer of about 46 690 hectolitres. In 1822, 3,196,146 pounds of raisins were consumed in Paris, and in 1823 only 536 617 pounds, making an enormous decrease. There were also consumed in 1823 76.018 oxen, 10 394 cows, 74,096 calves, 363 048 sheep, 89 562 pigs and wild boars, besides 2 009 638 kilogrammes* of sausages, &c. 609,474 ditto of chitterlings, &c. 1,531 780 of dry cheese. There were also sold the amount of 4 027 196 francs of sea fish 819,-056 of oysters, 547.191 of fresh water fish, 8,-037,875 game and poultry, 8 465,824 of butter, and 3.857, 148 francs worth of eggs—making a material increase in every article of consumption with the year 1822. The consumption of corn and flour is valued at 1500 sacks per day; 9,026 914 trusses of hay, 13,786,261 ditto of straw, and 1,108 058 hectolitres† of oats were sold in 1823; a convincing proof of the increasing prosperity, and that a much greater number of persons keep horses and carriages than in 1822.

* A kilogramme weighs rather less than 2½ lbs. English.

† The hectolitre is about three bushels English measure.

Greece and Turkey.—The Greek Gazettes received in London contain the official accounts of the action with the Egyptian fleet, off Candia, on the 12th and 13th of November last.—On board some of the vessels of Ibrahim Pacha were a number of European officers, which the Satrap of Egypt had taken into his pay. According to the last accounts, a division of this fleet, which had sailed for Suda, was again attacked by the Greeks, with the loss of several vessels. Letters from Constantinople of the 11th December, affirm, that orders had been

despatched to Ibrahim Pacha to join his division in Candia, as soon as the wind and sea would permit, and to undertake, on the first opportunity, a landing in the Morea. Notwithstanding the winter season, the plague continued its ravages in different quarters of Constantinople. The whole Persian Legation had been carried off. It is again repeated that the Turks had evacuated Moldavia, in consequence of which the new Russian ambassador had had an interview with the Reis Effendi and delivered his credentials.

The total number of Turkish armed vessels captured and destroyed by the Greeks during the last campaign, in which there were seven naval engagements, is stated at 64, exclusive of those taken in the late engagement off Candia. The Turks who perished and were taken prisoners, are estimated at 10,000 men.

Great Britain.—Despatched from Cape Castle, of the 1st of October, state that the Ashantees, in retiring, had laid waste the country, and reduced many of the native allies of England to the greatest distress. Col. Grant was under the necessity of supplying them with provisions, and had obtained, in furtherance of that object, a considerable quantity of rice from Sierra Leone. The garrison was suffering from the dryness of the weather. Melville Island, at the north of New Holland, has been colonized by the British government.

The number of persons executed in London during the last year was only 11, being less than was ever known for the same period. In 1820, there were 43 executions. In the seven last years the total number was 176.

March 5.

Colombian Navy.—The Colombians appear to be making great exertions to have a respectable naval force, in order to protect their coasts from the Spaniards should they again attempt to subvert the liberties of the country. They have now at sea: one 56 gun frigate, two of 44 one of 38, one of 23, two of 22, three of 20, two of 18, two of 14; and a number of schooners, &c. And if report be true several large frigates are now on the stocks for them, in the United States; one of them at this port.

From Europe.—The *Constitutionnel* of the 30th contains a letter from Germany, which states that the court of Spain had succeeded in preventing the Pope from acknowledging an agent who had been sent to Rome by the Colombian government, and it was thought he would be obliged to return home without accomplishing the object of his mission.

The French government had refused Sir Robert Wilson a passport to return to England from Brussels by the way of Calais, although the application had been made by the English ambassador at Paris.

The French ministerial papers continued to reprobate the conduct of Great Britain in recognizing the independence of South America; and the government paper L'Etoile of the 29th January announces as a positive fact that Austria, Russia and France had determined not to acknowledge the independence of Mexico and Colombia. The council at Madrid which had been held for the purpose of deliberating on the matter, is stated to have come to no decision on account of the apathy which prevailed.—They complained of England to the foreign ambassadors, who appear to have given evasive answers.

The Paris Moniteur announces that Mr. Brown, the minister of the United States, had presented to the court of France: 1st. The answer to the notification of the death of Louis XVIII.; and, 2dly. His new credentials as envoy extraordinary [illegible] minister plenipotentiary; and that M Hyde de Neuville, the French ambassador at Lisbon had landed at Brest on his return to Paris. He is stated to have brought accounts that the Portuguese government had acceded to the solicitations of England, by recognizing the independence of Brazil, and changing his ministers. It is added that it was in consequence of these measures, that the French minister left Lisbon. A treaty of commerce between France and Spain is spoken of, by which French vessels entering the non insurgent Spanish colonies, will enjoy the advantage of a great diminution of duties, principally in the ports of Havana, St. Jago de Cuba, and Porto Rico,

The progress of the British arms in India is said, in [illegible] Traveller, to have been greatly impeded by the want of cordiality among the highest authorities in the government of that country. A change in the administration was expected, and lord Beresford and lord Bentinck were both named as candidates for the office of governor general.

The king of England had had another attack of the gout, and it was apprehended he would not be able to open Parliament in person.

The Dutch are said to have been beforehand with the English government in colonizing that part of New Holland nearest to the Indian Islands.

Nine days later from Europe.—We have just received our London papers to the 8th of Jan. but have only time to give the king's speech at the opening of Parliament.

An extract from a private letter from Paris, dated Feb. 4. says—"I have seen the postscript to a private letter from a good authority at Madrid, to the following effect:—'The declaration of the British government as to the colonies has caused the greatest consternation at court, and disconcerted all the plans of ministers. They are alarmed for the fate of the last expedition. The king has announced his determination to hold no diplomatic relations with any power which shall make treaties of alliance with his insurgent colonies, and will even treat them as enemies. Let England therefore look to herself."

The Lafayette, which sailed from New York on the 16th Jan. had arrived at Liverpool.

His Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, Feb 3.

SPEECH

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his majesty to express to you the gratification which his majesty derives from the continuance and progressive increase of that public prosperity upon which his majesty congratulated you at the opening of the last session of Parliament.

There never was a period in the history of this country, when all the great interests of the nation were at the same time in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused throughout all classes of the British people.

It is no small addition to the gratification of his majesty, that Ireland is participating in the general prosperity.

The outrages, for the suppression of which extraordinary powers were confided to his majesty, have so far ceased, as to warrant the suspension of the exercise of those powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed.

Industry and commercial enterprize are extending themselves in that part of the United Kingdom.

It is therefore the more to be regretted, that associations should exist in Ireland, which have adopted proceedings irreconcileable with the spirit of the constitution, and calculated, by exciting alarm and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of society, and to retard the course of national improvement.

His majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means applying a remedy to this evil.

His majesty further recommends to you the renewal of the inquiries instituted last session into the state of Ireland.

His majesty has seen with regret, the interruption of tranquillity in India, by the unprovoked aggression and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese government, which rendered hostile operations against that state unavoidable.

It is, however, satisfactory to find that none of the other native powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces already employed against the enemy, afford the most favorable prospect of a successful termination of the contest.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

His majesty has directed us to inform you, that the estimates of the year will be forthwith laid before you.

The state of his majesty's Indian possessions, and circumstances connected with other parts of his majesty's foreign dominions, will render some augmentation in his military establishment indispensable. His majesty, however, has the sincere gratification of believing, that, notwithstanding the increase of expense, arising out of this augmentation, such is the flourishing condition, and progressive improvement of the revenue, that it will still be in your power, without affecting public credit, to give additional facilities to the national industry, and to make further reduction in the burthens of his people.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

His majesty commands us to inform you, that his majesty continues to receive from his allies, and generally from all princes and states, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of peace with his majesty, and with each other, and that it is his majesty's constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquillity.

The negociations which have been so long carried on, through his majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, between the emperor of Russia, and the Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable issue.

His majesty has directed to be laid before you, copies of arrangements which have been entered into with the kingdoms of Denmark and Hanover, for improving the commercial intercourse between those states and the United Kingdom.

A treaty, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, has been concluded between his majesty and the king of Sweden; a copy of which treaty, as soon as the ratification shall have been exchanged, his majesty will direct to be laid before you.

Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the ratification of the treaty for the same object, which was negotiated last year between his majesty and the United States of America. These difficulties, however, his majesty trusts, will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an arrangement.

In conformity to the declarations which have been repeatedly made in his majesty's name, his majesty had taken measures for confirming by treaties the commercial relations already subsisting between this kingdom and those countries of America which appear to have established their separation from Spain. So soon as these treaties shall be completed, his majesty will direct copies of them to be laid before you.

His majesty commands us not to conclude without congratulating you upon the continued improvement in the state of the agricultural interest, the solid foundation of our national prosperity: nor without informing you, that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to commerce by the removal of inconvenient restrictions.

His majesty recommends to you to preserve (as circumstances may allow) in the removal of similar restrictions—and his majesty directs us to assure you that you may rely upon his majesty's cordial co-operation in fostering and extending that commerce, which, whilst it is, under the blessings of Providence, a main source of strength and power to this country, contributes in no less degree to the happiness and civilization of mankind.

March 11.

Foreign Intelligence.—After the king's speech was read in the House of Commons, a discussion took place between Mr. Canning and Mr. Brougham relative to South America, in which the former admitted that there were some difficulties connected with the subject, in reference to the allied powers, which, however, it was expected, would be soon got over. Notwithstanding the assurance of his Britannic majesty that the negociations at Constantinople had been brought to a favourable issue, it is stated in letters from Vienna, of the 24th January, that Russia persisted in adhering to the *statu quo* in the affairs of Turkey, at least provisionally, and till the court of Russia shall have positively explained itself on the proposals of England, with respect to the Greeks. It was rumoured in London, on the authority of a letter from Paris, that the emperor Alexander had been attacked with a severe indisposition of a mental character. Accounts from St. Petersburg to the 12th February state that scarcely a trace of the late inundations in that capitol were to be seen. The shops, and warehouses were open, bridges repaired, streets cleared, and every thing [illegible] resumed its wonted appearance.

The [illegible] of the late successes of the Greek [illegible] submission of the malcontents, [illegible] ; as is also the intelligence of the change of the Portuguese ministry in accordance with the views of Great Britain.

Mexico.—The sovereign congress of Mexico, during the night previous to closing their last session, 24th Dec.) invested the president with powers so extensive that they are considered equal to absolute monarchy. Some supposed that this measure was adopted on account of the suspicious movements of general Santana in the province of Yucatan; others ascribed it to apprehensions of invasion. The future relations with Great Britain, are spoken of in the Mexican papers as affording the best grounds for believing that a close intimacy will prove highly beneficial to both parties.

List of goods prohibited by the government of Mexico.—Wheat, rye, barley, corn flour, excepting in the state of Yucatan; salt and smoked beef, rice, coffee [illegible] sugar, molasses, beans and peas of all kinds; fruit, such as apples, grapes, &c. [illegible] hard soap, hams of all kinds, hog and bear's lard, vermicelli, spirits of all kinds, except those made out of grapes; vegetables of all kinds, gunpowder, copper of every kind, lead, spars, boards and planks, ready made clothes, shoes and boots, leather of every kind, every Spanish product or manufacture, starch, coarse cloth and hats.

Accounts from Truxillo, via Jamaica, state that the repeated attempts of the royalists to sow dissention throughout Guatemala, had induced the government to expel all the European Spaniards. With a priest at their head, they had lately been intriguing with Havana for the purpose of again hoisting the flag of Ferdinand.

Havana.—Letters from Havana of the 19th February, mention that since the Spanish fleet arrived from Ferrol, an additional duty of one real per barrel has been laid on flour, and it was said to be in contemplation to increase the duties on sugar and coffee.

March 12.

The admeasurement of the large timber ship now building at Quebec, is 5000 tons, or about a third more than the Colombus. It is to be launched in May next.

"*Havana, Feb.* 17, 1825.—It may not be unimportant that our commercial citizens should know the vexations impositions they are now subject to in this port. Every vessel which enters the harbour and anchors, is liable to pay two dollars and fifty cents per ton: being in distress does not exempt a vessel from this charge. A case has lately occurred in the brig Hector, bound from Mobile to New York; the captain was forced in by a gale of wind, and was not allowed to leave the harbour without giving [illegible] the [illegible] ships or [illegible] tons, daily [illegible] are from sunrising until 10 o'clock in the forenoon; entering and clearing a vessel of 250 tons 67 dollars, and other charges of anchorage and fees 40 dollars. Two Spanish frigates, a sloop of war and five transports, from Corunna, with 2000 men for the relief of this place, arrived yesterday morning; also the English frigate Isis, and a sloop of war or small frigate."

From the National Intelligencer, March 10.

Slave Trade Convention.—The most important decision made by the Senate yesterday, we presume, was the rejection of the convention lately formed with the government of Colombia, in relation to the African Slave Trade. The injunction of the secrecy having been removed by the Senate, from that part of their proceedings which relates to this convention, we shall be enabled to give a full account of them. At present we can only state, that the first article of the treaty (giving the mutual right of search on the seas and coasts of Africa and the West Indies) was stricken out by a vote of 28 to 1?.